

## The Cincinnati Star.

THE DAILY STAR is served by carriers to their subscribers in the City of Cincinnati and in all important Western cities and towns for 12 CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. Or the paper will be mailed, postage paid, to any part of the country for 50 CENTS PER MONTH, \$6 per annum.

THE STAR is the only STRICTLY INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER published in Cincinnati. It is taken and read by people of all parties and shades of opinion, and it seeks to present the news of all kinds fairly and faithfully, with justice to all and with especial favor to none.

THE WEEKLY STAR—\$1 PER YEAR, circulated in all parts of the country, and is a first-class family newspaper.

ADVERTISING RATES—In Daily, 12½ CENTS per line, or \$1 per square of eight lines, agate measure. In Weekly, 20 CENTS per line.

Address THE STAR, 220 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

The Blaine men seem very well satisfied with the boom at Columbus last night.

REV. MR. COWLEY, the brute of the Shepherd's Fold, New York, was "disappointed, sadly disappointed, at the conviction."

A STORY comes from Albany that Conkling's friends are setting up a plan to put him forward instead of Grant as the choice of New York for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

A BILL has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature which authorizes Sheriffs to employ persons "skilled in the mechanical duties" to assist them in the execution of criminals. This is a movement toward a public executioner, which, in view of the many persons killed by the hangman this summer, and the many more who evidently ought to be hanged, deserves consideration.

A SERIOUS railroad accident occurred near Bellaire, O., late yesterday afternoon. As there is no telegraph line to the point where the accident occurred, full particulars are delayed. It appears, however, that some fifteen or twenty persons were hurt, more or less seriously. It is announced that Ex-Congressman Danford is among those fatally injured, but his friends hope he may not be hurt as badly as at first apprehended.

THE tragic death of the young Prince imperial in South Africa, while really the ward of the British people and the guest of the British army, has impressed the Royal family to which he came so near an alliance, matrimonially, that they are determined nothing shall be left undone to fly home his memory dead. Westminster Abbey, held sacred to the remains of men illustrious in art, science, war or literature, is jealously guarded, and there has been so much public pressure brought to bear against the burial there of the young Napoleon that Dean Stanley was almost persuaded to deny the application. The Queen has, however, overborne the Dean's scruples, and it is now authoritatively announced that the remains of the hapless young Prince will be interred there. The statue to Prince Albert, now completed, is also to be immediately erected in that mausoleum of departed greatness.

UNDOUBTEDLY the tendency of the people of the United States is to flock into the cities. In the sparsely populated States this is less marked than in those more thickly peopled that have been longer settled. Thus in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island, this is especially observed. Boston, New York, Providence, and indeed nearly all the prominent cities and towns of the States named, are increasing in population, while in the rural districts the number of inhabitants is actually retreating. An hundred years ago about one-third of the American people were residents of cities. Forty years ago the proportion was changed so that fully one-twelfth lived in cities; in 1860 one-sixth, and at the last census, in 1870, one-fifth. Of course, this is to some extent attributable to the development of manufacturing industries in this country that draws its workmen together in masses, as was shown by the extraordinary increase in city population during the late war, when manufacturing of all kinds was abnormally stimulated and could hardly find sufficient men to conduct its operations; but a part of this tendency is caused undoubtedly by the greater attractions of town life to the youth of both sexes and to the superior facility of gratifying luxurious tastes on the part of those who have accumulated fortunes in the country. In England, where the laws of primogeniture keep large estates together and thus insure vast fortunes to the head of the house, country life has maintained a stronger foothold upon the affections of the wealthy and cultivated classes than elsewhere, and yet fully one-half of the population of England is gathered in the cities. In France country life is distasteful to those who are sufficiently affluent to afford to live in town, and a proportion even greater is found residing there. So also in Italy and Germany. It will probably be many years before the same conditions exist with us as in the old countries, but we are drifting in the same direction in the older portions of the United States, and if you travel a road long enough you are reasonably sure of arriving finally at the end of it.

### SORGHUM SUGAR CANE.

We have referred heretofore to the claims put forth by Dr. Collier, the chemist of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, that he had succeeded in producing true crystals of sugar in paying quantities from the sorghum sugar cane. The experiments made during the last twenty-five years by farmers and others have never gone beyond the point of producing a quality of syrup equal in many cases to the best made from the ribbon cane of Louisiana and the West Indies, and occasionally a small quantity of grape sugar or glucose, some peculiarity of the saccharine juices seeming to destroy the capacity to form the true sugar crystals, if originally present in the cane, or, as was often contended, they do not exist to begin with. A late Baltimore Sun publishes an article on the subject which seems to imply that Dr. Collier's claim to having discovered the secret of securing a true crystallization of the inspissated juices of the sorghum family of sugar cane rests on the sole foundation of curing or ripening the canes more completely than has been the custom among those who have experimented before him to that end. If this is the sole basis for his claims we fear the Doctor and the public are likely to feel disappointment at the promises of a great discovery that have been scattered over the country. The juices of sorghum sugar-cane since about 1857 have been tried in every State of the country in every stage of development from the springing of the plum-like head to the full maturity of the seed, and true prismatic crystals of sugar have refused to form so far as publicly known. The statement was put forth some months ago that Dr. Collier had solved the riddle, and in due time would give the country the benefit of it. If he has, indeed, made a great discovery, the people are entitled to be advised of it; and, if not, we must be contented with the cultivation of sorghum for syrups as heretofore, and must extend the cultivation of the sugar beet that has been shown capable of yielding a profitable amount of sugar, even so far north as Maine, in the experiments that have proven so successful at the Portland establishment.

### UTILIZING CONVICT LABOR.

One of the grave questions of political economy is how to utilize to the full extent the labor of convicts in penitentiaries, so that it shall inure to the benefit of the State without interfering with the rights of the working classes outside. The contractor who hires the right to employ 500 or 1,000 convicts, more or less, and sets them at work making shoes, weaving burlaps, making agricultural implements, etc., comes directly in competition with the manufacturer of these articles who employs ordinary voluntary labor. The complaints against this competition has been both loud and deep, and is likely to continue, and should continue as long as it exists.

We have long thought that some system could and ought to be devised whereby the labor of criminals sentenced to penal servitude could be made to do the State real service without interfering with the ordinary industries of the country. For instance, there might be conducted certain public works essential to the State that ordinarily would scarcely be undertaken, and these could be performed by the prisoners themselves with no cost further than that for their maintenance. It seems that the Kentucky Legislature has before it now a bill introduced by Judge Ford, providing for the employment of at least 500 men in the improvement of the Kentucky River, and the Courier-Journal remarking upon this subject, says that in 1836-7 and 1838 Kentucky spent over \$2,000,000 for slack-water navigation throughout the State, but the locking and damming of the Kentucky River was only partly accomplished and the old works are now going to ruin. It thinks that in less than a year, with the work of the convicts under proper supervision, the river can be made to serve all the interests of trade as far as the Forks, and the latter can afterwards be similarly improved so that a vast and wealthy portion of the State can be made accessible to capital and population. It thinks this would be a benefit to all concerned; the prison would be relieved of the present overcrowding complained of but too justly; the convicts would be healthier for the change, and the State would secure a valuable public improvement without an invasion of the domain of ordinary industries of the country or much expense. Whether this measure would, even if adopted, justify the abandonment of the plan for building a new Penitentiary is a question that it is not necessary to here discuss, but we shall have a word to say on that subject at another time.

### Ladies' Art Museum Association.

The rooms of the Ladies' Art Museum Association at the Music Hall present a more attractive appearance than formerly. There are a variety of interesting objects scattered through the hall, many of them loaned by our citizens. The copies of celebrated chief d'œuvres of foreign galleries of paintings procured by the ladies of the city some years ago in Europe and intended as a nucleus for an art school, are now given a resting place here after the vicissitudes of a quarter of a century of wanderings; there are also quite a number of paintings, including Mr. Bullock's collection shown at our late Exposition. The modeling classes of the Association during Mr. Powers' absence in Europe will be under the charge of Mr. Merriam, who has a very beautiful little bust on exhibition in the rooms now.

### Editorial Sainings.

Billiards is a game too cue-risous for anything.

Apoplexy is doing a fine stroke of business lately.

A first-class hotel is where the cook goes up to the head.

The Mississippi River will hold her next levee at New Orleans.

"Bright Eyes" is not the daughter of Mr. Standing Bear. She is his niece, and as nice as she is nice.

A correspondent wants to know what a kindergarten is. These are a kinder sort of garden and kinder not where children go to school and play learn.

The Black Crook is about to be revived at Peoria, Illinois. They have found a distillery that is pronounced by experts just crooked enough to make it certain to succeed.

"What kind of flowers shall we have on the table for dinner to-day, dear?" asked Mrs. Snodgrass. "Cauldflowers," said the brute, and bolted for his stove-pipe hat and hickory stick.

When the Chicago Times put its price up to six cents it hailed its hawker too stout and—must we say it?—busted the confounded thing. The Times now sells for a nickel and would be cheap at half that money.

If the Russian Nihilists don't earn the salary better in letting off their infernal engines, the Emperor would do well to have the whole lot on the lamp-posts around his Winter Palace, and get a new set.

Over here when we lack a pungent paragraph we say something about Dr. Mar Walker's chemist, but in Europe they manage the Princess Beatrice to somebody. This time it is to the Duke of Genoa, cousin to King Humbert, of Italy.

The reason that St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh people don't take to books in light-colored covers is that the reading public are too cultivated to care for light literature. There's Chicago, New York and Boston that do on yellow books, breathing of jaundiced sentimentality.

### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**The English Papers of This Morning.**  
The Enquirer says: The Secretary of the Treasury is not willing that Congress should obtain any information concerning his Department save such as he is willing to impart. The order is issued to heads of Bureaus and officers of the Treasury Department that "it is deemed advisable that any information concerning the business of this Department, intended for the use of Congress or any of its Committees, be transmitted thereto by or through this office. Letters received by other officers of this Department, asking for such information, will be referred hereafter to the Secretary, for the purpose of such transmission." The Secretary intends to control the public information touching the Treasury Department. The meeting in Columbus last night will attract the notice of the country in the various aspects we have named. Sherman in the house of his friends can kindle no warmth. The name of a man in the Easternmost State of the Union, who is known to be cordial, gallant, warm-hearted, audacious, magnetic, and is not chilling, is able to throw the shadow of John Sherman in the shadow, in a Western State, not only, but in Sherman's own State. The Southern Railroad is too much "bested." There are too many great minds directing it. A company of good, solid business men should have it, who in providing for themselves would take equally good care of the city's interests. Turn it over to men who know how to handle it.

The Commercial says: The true policy of the Blaine and Sherman men may be stated in two plain propositions: 1. Sherman's friends should aid Blaine with their utmost strength to break the New York delegation. 2. Blaine's friends should cooperate with those of Sherman in Ohio, and content themselves with the chances of Ohio. Though the Grant men crow about their uniting in Pennsylvania, it is not possible that the united vote of that State shall be thrown for Grant. In other words, the Blaine men will not vote for Grant, and that is all there is of it. The New York Convention will be broken as seriously as that of Pennsylvania, if the Blaine and Sherman men work together as they should do. Ohio will not have a vote for Grant, and the Illinois delegation will not be solid for him, though Logan and Washburne are to be bed together. The five miles of road from B. yoe's Station to Chattanooga should be finished speedily. B. yoe's Station is not a terminal point. Go to work on the other five miles. This will be a lively season in Cincinnati. There are the May Festival, the Millers' International Exhibition, the Methodist General Conference and the Industrial Exposition to begin with, and probably the Democratic National Convention. These, with the excitement of the Presidential campaign, will afford great variety of entertainment. We are to have Mr. Farnsworth today. In our judgment he has made some notable mistakes in this country, but as the grandson of one of the most famous of American naval officers, and the representative of the people of Ireland who hold that the sufferings of the Irish people culminating in a famine, are the product of misgovernment, he is entitled to be received with cordiality and respect. If his mission is as charged, that of a political agitator, he is in a wrong country to make his talents effective.

The Gazette says: The exodus of the freedmen of the South to Kansas continues. Nine hundred refugees are said to be on their way from Texas, via the Mississippi River. Others are moving by rail. It is alleged that many have been deceived by local railroad agents, who have told them that they would find labor and wages waiting for them on their arrival. Of course, their disappointment on reaching their destination has been great. Without food, shelter, or resources of any kind, they have suffered excessively from the keen prairie winds and from the frost. The State Commission is doing much for them, and the benevolent all over the country have forwarded large stores of clothing. The express and other transportation companies have been very generous in forwarding these goods, but the accumulations often exceed what can be a kind of their generosity. Moreover, just now food is an even more urgent want of the refugees than garments. For this and for their shipment, we are informed by Mr. Bailey, who is agent for the Kansas Relief Commission in this city, funds are greatly needed. The citizens of Murrefreesboro, Tenn., must find a singular zeal in morbid amusements. Two miserable negro murderers are to be hanged there to-day, and yesterday carpenters were busy in preparing tiers of seats, to be rented to spectators at 25 cents a head, while cooks were energetically hurrying forward barbecues to furnish food for the hungry multitude, and turn an honest penny therewith. It is gratifying to know that many of the better class of citizens condemn these preparations, as tending to bring a lasting discredit to their town. The South Carolina Legislature yesterday passed the

bill to facilitate the completion of the Blue Ridge Railway. This is the road which is to supply the missing link between Charleston and the Cincinnati Southern by way of Knoxville. All Europe is aroused over the latest attempt to kill the czar. Telegrams of congratulation upon his escape are pouring in. St. Petersburg is illuminated. De Deuns are sung in the churches. But there is another and darker side. Police restrictions are redoubled. News bureaus are suppressed. Citizens are placed under arrest on the slightest suspicion. Society is in suspense, and no one knows what will happen next.

### The German Papers.

The Volksfreund says: Tilden is still being fought by Kelly. The latter has declared that he will not only work against Tilden's nomination but also against his election. That Kelly possesses great power in the State of New York was shown at the last election. In spite of this we do not believe that he would be able in a Presidential election to prevent Tilden's victory in his own State.

The Volksblatt says: Corryville and Mt. Auburn are to get post-office stations. We congratulate. Sell the Southern Road and use the money to decrease the city's debt. If we do not get rid of it soon it will make us bankrupt. The hope that the session of the present Legislature would be a short one will not be fulfilled. Nearly two months have passed and the work of the Legislature has hardly been begun.

The Freie Presse says: The municipal elections that were held last Tuesday in Pennsylvania resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the Republicans. The first shot for this year's Presidential election.

Yesterday's Abend Post says: Ferdinand Lesseps, the Frenchman, built, with the aid of French capital, the Suez Canal, and yet the latter is less under the control of the French than of the English. Why, then, should America see a dangerous encroachment by the French in Lesseps' Panama Canal?

### Washington's Birthday.

The General German Veeran Society will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary with a jubilee on Washington's Birthday, next Sunday, at its headquarters in Workmen's Hall. There will be a procession as follows:

Grand Marshal—C. F. Spreen.  
Assistant Marshals—A. C. Hothorn and Fred. L. Emert, Jr.

Col. C. B. Hunt, with Regimental Staff, First Regiment, National Guards.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.

Music—Turner Band.

Turner Glee Club.

Cincinnati Turner Society.

Cincinnati Workmen's Association.

Gravel Society.

Hamburger Singer Society.

Schimmelpfening Encampment.

Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 18.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marchal—Mike Kummer.

Assistant Marshals—N. C. Biedinger and John Hoffmeyer.

Music—N. C. Biedinger Band.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Association.

First and Second Kent City Volunteer Infantry Regiments.

McCook Encampment.

Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regt.

Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

Hoffmeyer Battery.

Young Veterans' Corps.

General German Veeran Society.

Festival Committee in Charge.

Staff Adjutant—Christ. Wehmann.

First Division—With the right wing resting on the headquarters, extending in line southwardly.

Second Division—With the right wing resting on Walnut and Allison streets, line deployed northwardly.

Third Division—With the right wing resting on Allison and Walnut streets, east side, line southwardly formed.

The procession will move at 1 o'clock p. m. precisely from the headquarters, from thence to Twelfth, on Twelfth to Main, on Main to Fifth, on Fifth to Walnut, on Walnut to Fourth, on Fourth to Race, on Race to Fifth, on Fifth to Vine, on Vine to McMicken avenue, on McMicken avenue to Walnut, and thence back to headquarters, where the guests will find refreshments served in the large hall.

The Societies will return home to their respective headquarters without further ceremony.

After a concert a Festival ball will be given. The Festive Committee of Arrangements are Gust. Schilling, C. F. Spreen and J. Koerbel.

### Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the transfers of real estate from noon yesterday to noon to-day:

Frank Austin and wife et al. to Elizabeth Stuerenberg et al., quitclaim to leasehold estate, 31 by 95 feet, on north side of Abigail street, 172 feet east of Sycamore street; \$3,900.

Frank Austin et al. to Joseph Austing et al., quitclaim to leasehold estate, 25 by 90 feet, on north side of Abigail street, 147 feet east of Sycamore street; \$1 and other considerations.

John E. Bell to William Meier, 25 by 85 feet, on the south side of Liberty street, 125 feet west of Denman street, subject to lease; \$2,700.

William H. Gregg et al. to Palmyra Gregg, quitclaim to grantor's interest, 20 by 100 feet, on the southeast corner of John and Betts streets; also 54 7/10 acres in west part of northeast quarter of Section 29, Sycamore Township; \$1 and other considerations.

Louis Freilhof and wife to Casper Diller, 25 7/10 acres in northwest part of Section 35 and southeast part of Section 36, Green Township, and leasehold estate, 21 acres and 20 rods, in northwest quarter of Section 29, same township; \$3,192 50.

George B. Wreider to S. H. Foster, 43 5/100 by 100 feet, on north side of Sixth street, 106 5/100 feet east of Baymiller street; \$3,381 25.

Frederick Engelhardt and wife to John Orner, quitclaim to 25 by 100 feet, on east side of Jefferson street, 175 feet north of Charleston street, Corryville; \$1 and other considerations.

John Orner to Mary Engelhardt, quitclaim to same premises; \$1 and other considerations.

John J. Miles and wife to Carl Book-draker, quitclaim to 1 acre at southeast corner of Winton and North Bend roads, in south part of Section 19, Springfield Township; \$75.

Nancy Ann Ruth to same, quitclaim to same premises; \$75.

John Knoche to George Emmel, 1 month's lease, with privilege of renewal from month to month to January 1, 1885, of 30 feet front, on the south side of Lower River Road and back to the Railroad, being the east part of Coffin's land, in Section 28, Thomas Township; monthly rent, \$18.

Thomas E. Jeffers and wife to the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Lockland, 50 by 149 1/2 feet, on the west side of Western Row, 108 feet north of Lock street, Lockland; \$600.

At one grand leap, Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, has reached the pinnacle of fame as a remedy for coughs, colds and all pulmonary ailments. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache drops cure in one minute.

### Fire Commission.

The Fire Commissioners held their semi-monthly meeting last evening:

Messrs. Weir and Sergeant were appointed a committee to confer with the City Solicitor and ascertain what steps would be necessary to cause the removal of telephone wires from the Fire Alarm Telegraph poles. Mr. Weir stated that 378 of the city's poles were at present occupied by the City and Suburban Telegraph Company. Mr. Weir further stated that he had ascertained that in 1873 thirty-seven poles had been sold that Company for \$4 each, together with wire, etc., by E. G. Megrue, to the amount of \$252 00, and that a receipt dated July 11st, of that year, had been given for that amount by Megrue, but only \$236 36 of the amount had been accounted for by Megrue, leaving \$15 64 unaccounted for.

Then, F. Slocum, of the Tens, was reprimanded for cowardice on the occasion of the killing of the tramp, Whitley.

### Fire on Sixth Street.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from the second story of Victor Burnham's wallpaper store and paint shop, Nos. 132 and 134 West Sixth street. Two alarms were immediately turned in from Box 3. Owing to the inflammable material on which the fire had fed and the difficulty the firemen experienced in getting the ladder up on account of the telegraph wires, the two upper floors were ablaze before the firemen could get down to work. The upper floors were occupied by John Roberts, the carriage builder. Mr. Roberts owns the building and estimates his loss at about \$7,000, fully covered by insurance in the Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Mutual and local companies. Mr. Burnham's loss is about \$5,000. He has only \$4,000 insurance—\$300 in the Fidelity and \$3,700 in the London, Liverpool and Globe.

### Colby's Crime.

Miss Annie Maguire is the adopted daughter of Mr. Henry C. Meyer, the Assistant Librarian at the Public Library. For a long time she has been receiving the attentions of a young man named George W. Colby, an employee of the Little Miami Railroad Company. Under promise of marriage Colby succeeded in depriving the girl of her virtue. The wedding was to have taken place last evening, but when the appointed time arrived Colby failed to put in an appearance. Investigation revealed the fact that he had resigned his position the day before and skipped out.

### CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.

[Editorial, December 24, 1879.]

The following interviews elicited by a Plain Dealer reporter show beyond reasonable doubt that the preparation in question is really an article of high merit—in fact a reliable specific for a great number of distressing complaints. The character and standing of the gentlemen interviewed—many of them occupying prominent official positions—together with the hearty endorsement they accord the remedy, from their own experience and observation, ought to commend it to every one. Fair minded people will agree, we think, with the proprietors, that there is nothing unmercantile or unprofessional in bringing the article to the notice of the public through the medium of the press.

Captain Henry M. Holzworth, Chief of the Cleveland Detective Force, was approached in his office in the City Hall, and when subjected to a request for his opinion of St. Jacobs Oil readily answered: "It has done me a world of good. I was afflicted with a sort of combination of pleurisy and rheumatism in the spine, which grew so bad that I became somewhat alarmed. I never had such severe attacks, and I was finally laid up with it. I hardly expected to leave my bed for months. Doctors failed to benefit me, and acting on the suggestion of a friend, I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and received surprising relief on the first application. I could plainly feel the effects of the preparation from the start. It heated the flesh, and seemed to find its way to the seat of the disease at once. To be brief, it completely conquered all pain, and in a day or two I was entirely free from the complaint, and have since remained so."

John Vanek, Esq., first Assistant City Clerk, was next called upon and said: "My mother was a sufferer from troublesome pains in her limbs for years. Some time ago she commenced to use St. Jacobs Oil, with a result that is thus far so highly satisfactory that she has become a strong convert to the general faith in its curative powers. I feel justified in saying that from no other preparation has she received such decided benefit."

Education from the Seventh Ward, one of our well known public spirited citizens, was found in his drug store, No. 717 St. Clair street. After affirming that he sold more of St. Jacobs Oil than all other liniments combined he continued: "As for testimonials, I can furnish you with any quantity. For instance, this afternoon a man made it his special business to come in and sing his praise of the remedy with a good deal of enthusiasm. He is an employee in the Pittsburgh car shops, and was a short time ago thrown against a casting and so severely injured in the hip that he could not walk. After using a part of a bottle of the Oil, he was, as I have already said, able to come in here to-day and assert that it was the best thing he ever saw. A lady on Wason street, who suffered with rheumatism of the most pronounced type, particularly in her hands, is willing to give the Oil the warmest recommendation. By continued use the cords relaxed, and she has now more the free use of her fingers. Similar reports are almost daily received. I will on application furnish the names of scores of people who have tested the remedy and find it precisely what it has been represented to be."

J. Jackson Smith, Esq., Councilman from the Fifth Ward, recently recommended St. Jacobs Oil to a prominent politician of this city, who was a martyr to rheumatic aches and pains. His shoulder was so badly afflicted that it was impossible for him to use a pen. "He assured me," Mr. Smith said, "that he was materially benefited after the first rubbing, and that by constant use since he has succeeded in entirely ridding himself of the complaint. I have introduced the Oil in my family, believing that it is an exceedingly good thing to have within reach. My son has used it for headache with good success. The truth is, by the amount of talk one hears daily about St. Jacobs Oil, it seems as though it was destined to occupy a most important position in every household."

Mr. Charles P. Vaupel, the well-known pharmacist whose place of business is at 368 Euclid avenue, was the second dealer visited, and he also informed our reporter that he sold more of St. Jacobs Oil than any other preparations of similar purport put together. He heard nothing but the most favorable reports from his purchasers, who were, in the main, people of the highest business and social standing. A well-known railroad gentleman, a victim of chronic rheumatism, found relief in a remarkably short space of time, and handed in a hearty endorsement to the claims of

the Oil. A lady living on Dodge street was strong in the belief that it was the best thing she ever used. "To hear what I have heard concerning this remedy," said Mr. Vaupel, in conclusion, "would, I am sure, be sufficient to convince the most skeptical."

Mr. Davies, of the firm of Henry & Davies, popular druggists, was found in his elegant place of business on Superior street, corner of Monumental Park. Mr. Davies prefaced his statement with the remark that the sale of St. Jacobs Oil was far in advance of any of the thousands prepared liniments, etc., his establishment contained. He is in possession also of a large number of names which have been used in certifying to good results from the proper use of the Oil. He conscientiously recommended a trial, never an opportunity presented itself, and was, on the whole, quite enthusiastic over the success of the article. For proof of the last statement we might refer our readers to the large and really handsome sign which at present ornaments the side of the building fronting on the Park. It is an unusually fine piece of work—gotten up by Downie & Co., and attracts considerable attention as a natural consequence.

J. H. Peck, Esq., the City Hall druggist, said: "In sales St. Jacobs Oil is ahead of everything in the market. Its popularity is astonishing. We hear it much talked of as a good thing, and have had excellent reports from parties who have used it. One person in particular was enthusiastic in his praise of the Oil. He had been very sick with rheumatism; was unable to leave his house for a long time, and he did considerable doctoring without benefit. After using the Oil but a few days he was able to go about his business again, and a single bottle cured him entirely."

The extensive wholesale drug houses of Denton, Myers & Co. and Strong, Cobb & Co. were visited.

Mr. Samuel Strong, the senior member of the latter, stated that he himself had heard very favorable reports regarding the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil. Said he: "It out-sells every proprietary medicine in our house," and he added, that in his long experience (Mr. Strong has been in the drug business here for over twenty years), he never knew of an article that achieved so great a popularity in so short a time.

Mr. Daniel Myers said that with his house (Denton, Myers & Co.) the sales of St. Jacobs Oil were greater by far than those of any other article of its kind, and that it was in fact one of the very best selling articles they had handled for many years. When questioned as to the merits of the remedy he referred the writer to one of their employees who had used it. This latter party informed the news gatherer that about six weeks ago he had a severe attack of rheumatism, with which he was laid up for some days. The St. Jacobs Oil was used on him, and he stated with much satisfaction that it promptly banished all pain and discomfort. His mother was also cured of rheumatism by its use.

It should be remarked here that the houses of Strong, Cobb & Co. and Denton, Myers & Co. are two of the oldest and largest in the West. They have both existed here for nearly a quarter of a century and from their statements a correct idea can be formed of the popularity of this great German remedy.

Mr. Theodore Hively, tobacco and cigar dealer, located at 109 Seneca street, was recently laid up with rheumatism so that he couldn't walk. After a liberal use of various preparations he purchased a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and, to use his own expression, "it was the first thing to afford him anything like relief." He has since completely recovered and now regards the oil as the foremost thing of its kind in existence.

Mr. Byron Pope, formerly Deputy Sheriff, is a gentleman who has put St. Jacobs Oil to a thorough test. A member of his family was afflicted with rheumatism of the most severe character, particularly in her shoulder and the fingers of both hands. For days at a time she was unable to move the fingers without undergoing great pain, and it was not until an application of this Oil had been made that she experienced a change for the better. She is now free from the dreaded ailment, and does not hesitate to accord full praise where it is due. Mr. Pope, in his present position in the business department of this office, has succeeded in getting no inconsiderable portion of the Plain Dealer force to join the "innumerable caravan," which, swelling daily, shout aloud in fulsome praise of the virtues of this deadly enemy of pain.

Our reporter was impressed with the unanimity of public sentiment regarding this remedy. All who were approached spoke readily, many even enthusiastically, of its excellent workings in the most serious cases of bodily ailment. "Never saw anything like it," and "all that it is claimed to be," were the most common remarks from gentlemen whose utterances carry weight. All in all, when summed up it must be plain to every fair minded man that never in the history of our country has a medical discovery been brought before the public and accepted with such universal expressions of favor as this great German remedy.

Understand that Warner's Safe Bitters is the enemy of every disease, and can be taken by all sick persons with benefit.

**Sick Folks Can Save Money**  
By buying the medicine known as Kidney-Wait